**Kangar.** A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmīr to keep themselves warm.

**Kankar.** Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).

**Kāns.** A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, *Saccharum spontaneum*.

**Kānungo.** A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).

**Karait.** A very venomous snake, *Bungarus candidus* or *caeruleus* (i, p. 271).

**Karanj.** A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia glabra*.

**Kārbhāri.** A manager.

**Kārdār.** A native official, especially in the Punjab.

**Karewa.** Alluvial deposits in Kashmīr (i, p. 101; xv, p. 76).

**Kārez.** Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343; vi, p. 301).

**Kārkun.** A clerk or writer, Bombay.

**Karma.** The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.

**Karnam.** A village accountant, Madras; syn. patwāri.

**Karvand.** A fruit-bearing tree, *Crataeva religiosa*.

**Katīl.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); syn. taungya, Burma.

**Kaukkyi.** Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.

**Kāzī.** Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.

**Keora.** The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.

**Khādar.** Low-lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.

**Khair.** A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, *Acacia Catechu*.

**Khāl.** A water-channel, Bengal.

**Khalāsi.** A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.

**Khālsa.** Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).

**Kharāb.** A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

**Khāri.** An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.

**Kharīf.** The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).

**Khārua.** A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.

**Khās.** Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsīldār, the manager of a Government estate.

**Khāsadār.** Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).

**Khas-khas.** A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *Andropogon muricatus.*

**Khedda, khedā.** A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.

**Khesāri.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).

**Khilat.** A robe of honour.

**Khulāt.** A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus.*

**Khutba.** The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.

**Kiāri.** Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.

**Kīkar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia eburnia.* Also applied to *Acacia arabica*; syn. babūl.

**Kiladār.** The commandant of a fort (kila).

**Kincob, kamkhwāb.** Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).

**Kodāli.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmūti, Southern India.

**Kodon.** A small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. harik, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.

**Koh.** Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.

**Korra.** A small millet, *Setaria italica.*

**Kos.** A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.

**Kothi.** A large house.

**Kotwāl.** The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.

**Kotwālī.** The chief police station in a head-quarters town.

**Kulith.** *See* Kulthi.

**Kulkarni.** A village accountant, Bombay Deccan; syn. patwāri.

**Kulthi.** A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*; syn. khulāt.

**Kumri.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210); syn. taungya, Burma.

**Kutkī.** A small millet, *Panicum miliare* or *psilopodium*.

**Kwin.** The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).

**Kyaung.** A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).

**Lākh, lac.** A hundred thousand.

**Lambardār.** The representative of the co-sharers in a zamīndāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280; xxiv, p. 380).

**Langūr.** A large monkey, *Semnopithecus entellus* (i, p. 216).

**Lantana.** A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.

**Lāt.** A monumental pillar.

**Laterite.** A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).

**Lingam.** The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siva.

**Longyi.** A waistcloth, Burma.

**Loquāt.** A fruit, *Eriobotrya japonica*.

**Lota.** A small brass water-pot.

**Lugade.** A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).

**Lungī.** (1) A turban; (2) a cloth worn by women.

**Madrasa.** A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.

**Mag.** *See* Mūng.

**Magar.** The snub-nosed crocodile, *C. palustris* (i, p. 266).

**Mahājan.** A native merchant or banker.

**Mahāl.** (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230); (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).

**Mahālkari.** A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.

**Mahant.** The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

**Mahārāja.** A title borne by Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

**Mahseer, mahāsir.** A large carp, *Barbus tor* (i, p. 277) (lit. 'the big-headed').

**Mahuā.** A tree, *Bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.

**Maidān.** An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.

**Major works.** Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).

**Mājūm,** properly **mājūn.** A confection made from the hemp plant.

**Maktab.** An elementary Muhammadan school.

**Mālguzār** (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).

**Mālikāna.** The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.

**Māmlatdār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsīldār.

**Māmūti.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodālī.

**Mandal.** A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwāri.

**Mandap** or **mandapam.** A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

**Manduā.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Northern India; syn. maruā.

**Mansabdār.** An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.

**Mantapam.** *See* Mandap.

**Mārkhor.** A wild goat in North-Western India, *Capra falconeri* (i, p. 233).

**Maruā.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, *Eleusine coracana*; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; rāgi, Madras and Mysore.

**Masab.** Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).

**Mash.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urad.

**Masjid.** A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.

**Masnad.** Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan; syn. gaddī.

**Masūr.** A pulse, *Ervum Lens.*

**Math.** A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment.

**Maulvi.** A person learned in Muhammadan law.

**Mauza.** (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India;

(2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes, Assam (vi, p. 83).

**Mauzadār.** An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).

**Mauzawār.** Organization by villages.

**Māyā.** Sanskrit term for delusion.

**Mayin.** Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.

**Mediatized.** A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).

**Mehwāsi.** A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).

**Mela.** A religious festival or fair.

**Mihrāb.** The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.

**Mimbar.** Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.

**Minār.** A pillar or tower.

**Minor works.** Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).

**Misl.** A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs.

**Mithan.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier; syn. gayāl.

**Mohtarfa.** A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.

**Monsoon.** Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (i, p. 109).

**Moth.** A pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*.

**Muāfi.** Land held free of revenue.

**Mufassal.** The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).

**Mufti.** An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.

**Mugā.** A wild silkworm in Assam, *Antheraea assama*.

**Muhurtam.** An auspicious moment.

**Mukaddam.** A representative or headman.

**Mukhtār** (corruptly **mukhtiār**). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

**Mukhtiārkār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsīldār.

**Multāni mitti.** Fuller's earth.

**Mūng, mūg.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*; syn. mag, Gujarāt.

**Muni.** An inspired saint, Hindu.

**Mūnj.** A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, *Saccharum ciliare*.

**Munsif.** Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).

**Munsifī.** The courthouse of a munsif.

**Murum.** Gravel, used for metalling roads.

**Nād.** A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39; xvii, p. 68).

**Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna.** A place where drums are beaten.

**Nāgli.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. maruā.

**Nāib.** Assistant or deputy.

**Nāik.** A leader, hence: (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249; xviii, p. 176); (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.

**Nat.** A demon or spirit, Burma.

**Navane.** Italian millet, *Setaria italica*, Mysore.

**Nawāb.** A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.

**Nazar, nazarāna.** A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

**Nāzim.** Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.

**Net assets.** (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217).

**Newār.** Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.

**Ngapi.** Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.

**Niābat.** The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy-governor.

**Nīlgai.** An antelope, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (i, p. 235).

**Nīm.** A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, the berries of which are used in dyeing.

**Nīrganti.** The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.

**Nizām.** A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.

**Nizāmat.** A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.

**Non-cognizable.** An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

**Non-occupancy tenants.** A class of tenants with few statutory

rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).

**Non-regulation.** A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).

**Notified area.** Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv, p. 295; for Punjab *see* xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).

**Nullah, nāla.** A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

**Occupancy tenants.** A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).

**Pachwāi.** A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.

**Padao.** A native boat, Bombay.

**Padauk.** A valuable timber tree in Burma, *Pterocarpus indicus.*

**Paddy.** Unhusked rice.

**Pāga.** A troop of horse among the Marāthās.

**Pagi.** A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.

**Pāigāh.** A tenure in Hyderābād State. *See* article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).

**Paik.** (1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).

**Pain.** An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

**Palampore.** Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).

**Palās.** A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.

**Pālki.** A palanquin or litter.

**Pān.** The betel vine, *Piper Betle.*

**Panchama.** Low caste, Southern India.

**Panchāyat.** (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal *see* vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pānch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).

**Pāndān.** A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.

**Pandit.** A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

**Parda.** (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

**Pardesi.** Foreign.

**Pargana.** Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsīl, Northern India.

**Pārha.** The hog-deer, *Cervus porcinus* (i, p. 237).

**Pashm.** The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).

**Paso.** A waistcloth.

**Pat.** A stretch of firm, hard clay.

**Pātel.** A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.

**Pāthsāla.** A village school for Hindus.

**Pātidār.** A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).

**Patni.** The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).

**Patsan, pātsan.** A useful fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. ambādi, Western India.

**Pattīdārī.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).

**Patwāri.** A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talātī, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.

**Pegya.** A kind of pulse, *Phaseolus lunatus*.

**Peshkār.** A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsīldār.

**Peshkash.** A tribute, or offering to a superior.

**Petha.** A subdivision of a tāluka, Bombay.

**Phārha.** *See* Pārha.

**Phulkāri.** An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.

**Pice, paisa.** A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

**Picottah.** A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenklī, or dhiklī, Northern India (iii, p. 319).

**Pinda.** A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.

**Pīpal.** A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (*See* especially ix, p. 43.)

**Pīr.** A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.

**Pishānam.** Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.

**Pleader.** A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

**Pode** or **podu.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides—pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu in Godāvari (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.

**Poligār.** A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

**Pongyi.** A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

**Postīn.** A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.

**Prānt.** An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.

**Prayāg.** The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.

**Presidency.** A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).

**Protected.** Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).

**Province.** One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).

**Pūjā.** Worship, Hindu.

**Pundit.** *See* Pandit.

**Purāna.** Lit. 'old,' Hindī; (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).

**Purohit(a).** A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).

**Pwe.** An entertainment, Burma (ix, p. 148).

**Pyingado.** A timber tree in Burma, *Xylia dolabriformis.*

**Pyinma.** A timber tree in Burma, *Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae.*

**Qāzī.** *See* Kāzī.

**Rabī.** The harvest reaped in the spring.

**Rāgi.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.

**Rahar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus,* Bengal; syn. arhar, tūar.

**Rājā.** A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.

**Ramelī.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica.*

**Rānā.** A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.

**Rānī.** The wife or widow of a Rājā.

**Rāo.** A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.

**Rauza.** (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.

**Ravine deer.** An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti.*

**Reddi.** A village headman, Southern India ; syn. pātel.

**Regar.** Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

**Regulation.** A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).

**Reh.** Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).

**Reserved.** Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).

**Rohu.** A kind of fish, *Labeo rohita*.

**Rūsa.** A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*.

**Ryotwāri.** The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207 ; xvi, p. 318).

**Sabai.** A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoemum angustifolium*.

**Sadābart.** (1) Daily distribution of alms or food ; (2) an endowment for providing such.

**Sadr.** Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District ; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

**Sagun.** Teak, *Tectona grandis*.

**Sāil.** Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal ; syn. sāli.

**Sajje.** Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. bājra.

**Sajjī.** An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).

**Sakhwā.** *See* Sāl.

**Sāl.** A useful timber tree in Northern India, *Shorea robusta*.

**Salai.** A timber tree, *Boswellia thurifera*.

**Sāli.** Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.

**Salīm Shāhi.** A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.

**Sālutri.** A veterinary assistant.

**Sāmān.** *See* Sānwān.

**Samasthān.** A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).

**Sāmbar.** A deer, *Cervus unicolor* (i, p. 236) ; syn. jarau.

**San.** Bombay hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*.

**Sanad.** A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).

**Sandhyā.** Morning or evening prayers, Hindu.

**Sane.** Rich black soil, Burma.

**Sangam.** The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.

**Sānwān.** A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*; syn. jhangora.

**Sarāi.** A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.

**Sāras.** A species of crane, *Grus antigone* (i, p. 259).

**Sardeshmukhi.** A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).

**Sarf-i-khās.** Privy purse.

**Sarguja.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica.*

**Sārī.** A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).

**Sarkār.** (1) The government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

**Sarson.** Rape or mustard, *Brassica campestris.*

**Satī.** Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.

**Saundad.** A valuable tree, *Terminalia tomentosa.*

**Sāva.** *See* Sānwān.

**Sāve.** *See* Sānwān.

**Sawbwa.** A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.

**Sāyar.** A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of revenue.

**Semal** or **cotton-tree.** A large forest tree with crimson flowers, and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum.*

**Serow, sarau.** A goat antelope, *Nemorhaedus bubalinus* (i, p. 234).

**Settlement.** (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208); (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111); (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191–192).

**Shahna.** A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.

**Shānbhog.** A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; syn. patwāri.

**Shāstras.** The religious law-books of the Hindus.

**Shatranji.** A chequered cotton rug.

**Shaw.** A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, *Sterculia sp.*

**Shikakai.** A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, *Acacia concinna.*

**Shīsham** or **sissū.** A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo.*

**Shola.** The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nīlgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).

**Shrotriem.** Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.

**Sikhara.** The spire of a Hindu temple.

**Silladār.** A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).

**Simul.** *See* Semal.

**Singhāra.** A water-plant bearing edible nuts, *Trapa bispinosa.*

**Siris.** A large tree, *Albizzia odoratissima.*

**Sīsī.** A kind of partridge in Northern India, *Ammoperdix bonhami* (i, p. 258).

**Sissū.** *See* Shīsham.

**Sītalpātī.** A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, *Phrynium dichotomum.*

**Smārta.** A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.

**Sola.** A water-plant with a valuable pith, *Aeschynomene aspera.*

**Sowār.** A mounted soldier or constable.

**Spring level.** The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.

**Srāddha.** A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.

**Station.** A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanitaria.

**Sthamba.** A pillar.

**Stūpa** or **tope.** A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.

**Sūbah.** (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.

**Sūbahdār.** (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (xiii, p. 272).

**Subdivision.** A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).

**Sundri.** A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, *Heritiera littoralis.*

**Sūp.** A small basket used for winnowing by hand.

**Superintendent.** (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the

official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).

**Surki, surkhi.** Brick dust or broken brick.

**Sūsī.** Striped cloth for trousers.

**Suyurghāl.** (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes; (2) a grant without conditions.

**Syce, sais.** A groom.

**Tābi.** The hot-season crop.

**Tābūt.** *See* Tāzia.

**Tahsīl.** A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53); syn. tāluka, Bombay; tāluk, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.

**Tahsīldār.** The officer in charge of a tahsīl; syn. māmlatdār, Bombay (viii, p. 341); township officer or myo-ok, Burma; mukhtiārkār, Sind; vahivātdār, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).

**Tahsīli.** The office buildings at the head-quarters of a tahsīl.

**Takāvi.** Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321); syn. tagai, Bombay.

**Tal.** A kind of mustard, *Sesamum indicum.*

**Talaiyāri.** A village watchman, Madras.

**Talāti.** A village accountant, Gujarāt; syn. patwāri.

**Talāv** or **talao.** A lake or tank.

**Tāli.** (1) A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xviii, p. 192).

**Talipot.** A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, *Corypha sp.*

**Taluk, taluka.** The estate of a talukdār in Oudh. (For Bengal *see* vii, p. 306.)

**Tāluk, tāluka.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore; syn. tahsīl.

**Talukdār.** A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay *see* v, p. 104; for Oudh, xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)

**Tālukdār.** (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104; viii, p. 352).

**Tank.** In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley; in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

**Tānka.** A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).

**Tarai.** A moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himālayas.

**Tāri.** The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.

**Tarvar.** A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Cassia auriculata*.

**Tasar.** Wild silkworms, *Antheraea paphia*; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

**Taungya.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24; ix, p. 150); syn. jhūm, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55; vii, p. 273; x, p. 321); dahiya, Central India (ix, p. 359); katīl, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312); bewar, Central Provinces; wālra or wālar, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); pode, Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu, Godāvari (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix. pp. 169, 170).

**Taze.** Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.

**Tāzia.** Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tābūt.

**Teak.** A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis*.

**Telegraphic transfers.** *See* Council bills.

**Tendu.** A tree producing hard timber, *Diospyros tomentosa*.

**Teri.** Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101; xxiii, p. 363).

**Thagī.** Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

**Thākur.** (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.

**Thakurāt.** A petty chiefship, Central India.

**Thamin.** The brow-antlered deer, Burma, *Cervus eldi* (i, p. 236).

**Thāna.** A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.

**Thanatpet.** The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myxa* (= thanat).

**Thār.** A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234).

**Thathameda.** A rough income or house tax levied in Upper Burma (iv, p. 270; ix, pp. 204, 207).

**Thitsī.** An oleo-resin, obtained from *Melanorrhoea usitata*, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).

**Thugyi.** A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).

**Tīka.** (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.

**Tīkhur.** Arrowroot, *Curcuma angustifolia*.

**Til.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; also known as gingelly in Madras.

**Tindal, tandel.** A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

**Tinsā.** A valuable timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.

**Tiurā.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*.

**Tivas, tiwas.** A timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*, or *D. ougeinensis*.

**Tol.** A Sanskrit school.

**Tola.** A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).

**Torana.** An architectural gateway.

**Town.** In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).

**Township.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.

**Tsine.** Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, *Bos sondaicus* (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.

**Tuar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.

**Tun.** A valuable timber tree, *Cedrela Toona*.

**Tur** or **tuver.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bombay; syn. arhar.

**Udid.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urd.

**Unclassed.** Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).

**Union.** *See* Village Union.

**Unit.** A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 *note*).

**Urad, urd.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. mash.

**Uriāl.** A wild sheep in North-Western India, *Ovis vignei* (i, p. 233).

**Usar.** Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.

**Vahivātdār.** Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsīldār.

**Vaid** or **baidya,** Bengal. A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

**Vakīl.** (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155); (2) an agent generally.

**Vari.** A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, Bombay; syn. chena.

**Varkas.** Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.

**Vihāra.** A Buddhist monastery.

**Village.** Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam *see* vi, p. 37).

**Village Union.** An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316–7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).

**Vimāna.** A temple, Southern India.

**Viss.** A weight used in Southern India (=3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (=3 lb. 5 oz.).

**Wakf.** A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.

**Wālar** or **wālra.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.

**Wazārat.** A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.

**Wazīr.** The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.

**Wet rate.** The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).

**Wun.** A Burmese official, under native rule.

**Ya.** Upland country, Burma.

**Yogāsana.** The practice of austerities, Hindu.

**Yogi.** A Hindu ascetic.

**Yoma.** A hill range, Burma.

**Yūnāni.** Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.

**Zaildār.** The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xx, p. 333).

**Zamīndār.** A landholder. *See* also next article.

**Zamīndāri.** (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras *see* xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73); (2) the rights of a landholder, zāmīndār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xxiv, p. 230).

**Zanāna.** The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.

**Ziārat.** A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.

**Zila.** A District.

# IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

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